## ENGLAND, Solicitor General, have been re-elected in the city of Oxford.

London.

The Parliamentary Election Struggle and Results of the Polling.

Premier Gladstone Re-Elected by a Small Majority.

LARGE CONSERVATIVE GAINS.

The Question of Home Rule in Ireland.

## MILITARY CHARGE ON A CITY MOB.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the

HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis :-LONDON, Feb. 3, 1874.

Of the elections to-day the result shows an average loss of fifteen seats to the liberals, the conservatives gaining thirty votes. GLADSTONE RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected for Greenwich by a small majority.

A despatch from Greenwich, just received in the metropolis, says there have been a number of fights and much window-smashing. MR. B. LOWE TO REPRESENT THE LONDON UNI-VERSITY.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe was to-day elected to represent the London University in the next Parliament without opposition.

BRISTOL ENDORSES THE LIBERALS. The election in Bristol yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson. Both are liberals and were members of the late Parliament.

JOHN BULL AS A MUSCULAR PREEMAN.

There were a number of meetings of liberals and conservatives in the London metropolitan district last night which were addressed by their respective candidates.

The proceedings at all the gatherings were marked by much disorder.

EXCITEMENT IN THE RUBAL DISTRICTS AND IN IRELAND.

Despatches from very many places throughout the kingdom where voting is taking place to-day report the prevalence of much excitement and some rioting, especially in Bury, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland.

Latest Returns from the Polls-Continued Gains for the Conservatives. London, Feb. 3-Midnight.

The total number of members of Parlis. ment elected or returned without opposition to-day was forty-one, of which twenty-seven are conservatives and fourteen liberals.

The conservatives gained seats in Knaresborough, Maldon, Petersfield, Scarborough and Winchester.

The liberals gained two seats in Shrewsbury, and Mr. John Corbett, a liberal, has defeated the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington. conservative and High Churchman, in Droit-

At the last election Sir John had a majority of 187 over Mr. Corbett.

MR. CHILDERS BE-FI-POTED

The Right Hon. Mr. Childers, independent liberal, has been re-elected in Pontefract.

A CITY REPRESENTATION NEUTRALIZED. The city of Lincoln, represented in the last Parliament by two liberals, returns Colonel Chaplin, a conservative, and Mr. Charles Seely, one of the former members.

MILITARY CHARGE ON A RIOTOUS MOB. The contest for Lincoln city was close and exciting and attended by great disorder. A large mob at one time held possession of the streets; attacks were made on the polling places, windows were smashed and an attempt

was made to set fire to a hotel. The military were finally called in and charged upon and dispersed the rioters.

Further disturbances were feared to-night, but at last accounts they had not been renewed, the declaration of the result of the election having a tranquillizing effect on all

FIGHTING AT OTHER POINTS. A mob broke into a liberal meeting at

Wolverhampton last night, dispersed the assemblage and destroyed the platform.

There was serious rioting at the polls in Dudley yesterday, and the authorities telegraphed for assistance.

Much fighting is reported at Nottingham. HOME BULE TRIUMPH IN IRELAND.

The home rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale, Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone's Colleague in Greenwich-State of the Poll at the Close. LONDON, Feb. 4-2:30 A. M.

The returns from Greenwich show that Mr. Boord, a conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Salomons, the late liberal member, with Mr. Gladstone. STATE OF THE POLL.

The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows: -Gladstone..... 5,968

Boord...... 6,193

Mr. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386. CARINET MINISTERS RETURNED.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt. ONE MORE FOR THE OPPOSITION

A conservative has been returned from Chel-Herald Special Report from tenham. This is another gain for the opposi-

The Result of the Polling During Four

Days-Conservatives Still Advancing-The Boroughs May Decide the Fate of the Gladstone Ministry.

The reports of the progress of the British Par-liamentary elections, which we publish in the HERALD to-day, are quite interesting. It will be remembered that the nomination and election of members of the British House of Commons commenced last Friday, and have now continued four days. The remainder of the week will be consumed in completing the choices for boroughs, when the elections for counties will begin. According to the reports that have been sent across the Atlantic it would appear that about 180 members have been declared returned (including places where there were no contests), of whom 107 are conservatives and 73 liberals. It is true that the number so far chosen is but three-elevenths of the total body of the Commons, and would not constitute a sai basis to predict the general result, which will not be reached within ten days; but it has been pretty much, since 1832, upon English boroughs that the fate of British Ministers has depended. The conservative power in boroughs has been chiefly found in places where the influence of the neighboring landed and commercial aristocracy have procured the election of their candidates. The first guns from the cities and towns have at every general election told the story of the campaign, just as the returns from the great States of the Union indicate the tide of popular opinion at a Presidential election. About one haif of the boroughs in Great Britain and Ireland have been heard from-there are 376 in all. The proportion of successful candidates is three con ervatives to two liberals. This a poor showing for a majority in favor of Mr. Gladstone, as there has a majority in favor of Mr. Gladstone, as there has been nothing that experience during the last forty years has shown clearer than that the party that carries the boroughs will have control of the government. The progress during the bast four days shows that many liberals have lost their seats, while the conservative loss is reckoned by only a few. The gain to the latter has been continually increasing, giving some evidence that thousands of voters, who now for the first time exercise the franchise, remember with gratitude the party and its leader, Disraeli, to whom they are indebted for it.

IN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-KIGHT

whom they are indebted for it.

IN LIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-RIGHT
the general election took place in November and
opened, as on the present occasion, with the boroughs. On the first day 61 members were elected oughs. On the first day 61 members were elected—39 liberals, 22 conservatives; second day, 240 members—172 liberals, 68 conservatives. On the fourth day, when all but a few of the elections in cittes and towns were concluded, Gladstone had a majority of 114. The country elections that followed were equally divided between his and Mr. Distractive supporters. The borough elections decided the matter, five years ago, as they had on every occasion before back to the passage of the Reform bill.

bill.

The report that "three liberals and two conservatives have been elected in Scotland" after two days' polling does not augur that the Ministry is about holding its own beyond the Tweed. At the general election in 1863 out of fifty-three representatives chosen, to which Scotland is entitled, only eight were supporters of Mr. Disraell. Mr. Gladstone is evidently the sufferer, as can be seen by the returns of the elections in the boroughs, which are the true criterion of the fate of the Ministry.

THE CEISIS IN IRBLAND.

The only report from Ireland is that the home rulers are making rains. Irish questions are those upon which most ministries have been wrecked. Home rule is now the great question before the British nation, and all the successes of the Irish nationalists, while being ineither gain not defeat for liberals or conservatives, place either party that may attain power completely at the mercy of this section that will appear in the next House of Commons. Mr. Butt, its leader, is regarded as being as experienced and adroit as any chief opposed to him, and there is no reason to doubt that he is heart and soul wrapped in in identifying his name with the triumph of the cause of Ireland, obtaining from her stronger sister the right of self-government. THE CRISIS IN IRRLAND. right of self-government.

Bullion in Balance from the Bank. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1874. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £202,000.

SPAIN.

Carlist Demonstration Against Bilbao.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Peb. 3, 1874.

The Carlists threaten to open the bombardment of Bubao to-day. The city has two months' provisions. General Moriones is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

FRANCE

Plaster of Paris to Hide the Commune. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Peb. 3, 1874. The Budget Committee have voted to recom mend the appropriation of \$800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last days of the Com mune to public buildings in Paris, including the Tuileries and Palais Royale.

RUSSIA.

National Opinion of the Philadelphia Industrial Exhibition.

TELECOAM TO THE NEW YOUR HEDALD

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1874. A special despatch to the Daily News from St Petersburg says Russia has refused to send goods to the Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, alleging that it is a private undertaking.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cholera and Civil Insurrection-Finance and Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LISBON, Feb. 3, 1874. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro January 8 has

arrived. The cholera had appeared in Buenos Ayres The insurrection in Entre Rios was not entirely ended. Some bands still hold out in the interior.

PINANCE AND TRADE. The French metrical monetary system, with ten kilogrammes as the unit, has been adopted in Bra-

Coffee was quoted according to this standard at 60 kilogrammes per sack.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS UNDER LITIGATION.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3, 1874. A special term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county commenced yesterday before Judge Harding to hear the five ejectment cases of Derringer vs. Coxe, in which is involved the title to coal lands and other property in Sugarloaf and Black Creek townships, worth \$2,000,000. The land in question was taken up in 1793 by warrant and survey by Terch Coxe for its timber value alone, as it was not known to be coal tand until many years after. Having failed to pay taxation in 1818-19 the land was sold from him by the County Treasurer, and was purchased by the County Commissioners. The county held it for six years, and in 1826 it was bought at commissioners' sale by H. Derringer, the inventor of the well known derringer pistol. After his death in 1858, the helrs of the Coxe estate claimed title to the land, averring that Derringer had not paid taxes on it for 1832-33, and that Judge Coxe, of Philadelphia, son of Terch Coxe, had bought it at the County Treasurer's sale in 1834, and entered upon the land and began improvements, and hence these suits by the heirs of Henry Derringer. The plaintiffs are represented by ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Judge Lann, of Williamsport (who was engaged in place of ex-Chief Justice Thompson since his death) and Stanley Woodward, of this city, and Charence Derringer, of Philadelphia. The defence is conducted by A. T. McChintock, of Wikesoarre, and Frank B. V. Gowen. There are five different tracts in dispute, or 1,976 acres in all. Each taxet must be decided as to ownership separately. and until many years after. Having failed to pay

## GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

A Catholic Archbishop Consigned to Prison Government Case Against the Prelate of Posen-Papal Approval of the Conduct of the Bishop.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, 1874.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned, in accord-

ance with the sentence of the court. The Prussian Prosecution Against the Archbishop of Posen-Papal Defence of

His Priestly Position. The Catnolic Archbishop Count Ledochowski, of Posen, has now, altogether, been fined 1,300 thalers, and consigned to prison for having appointed priests in contravention of the prison law, and for having threatened a priest and religious teacher, Schroeter, with the greater excommunication. As far as has been reported to the Berlin authorities, the Archoishop has altogether ap-pointed forty-three priests contrary to the new German law regulating ecclesiastical appointments in the Empire.

In addition to the imprisonment of the Archbishop, the landrath of the circle of Posen has, by order of the Chief President, informed a village priest (Arndt), appointed, that he will be punished if he executes any ecclesiastical functions: that invalid, and that all marriages performed by him will be held to be concubinages.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENT OF HIS CASE. We give below the text of the letter addressed by Archbishop Count Ledochowski to the District Court in the matter of the priest, Arndt, at

Having received a summons from the Royal Dis Having received a summons from the Royal Dis trict Court, criminal division, to appear before the Court, I have the honor to state that the canonica institution of a clergyman to a parish is an ex-clusively ecclesiastical act, which to execute ever-bishop of a diocese is not only entitled, but also bound by duty. For this reason it is impossible bishop of a diocese is not only entitled, but also bound by duty. For this reason it is impossible for me to recognize in this matter, as well as in every other which is exclusively of an ecclesiastical and spiritual nature, in the execution of my episcopal duties, the competency of any other authority than that of the Holy Apostolic Sec. Consequently my conscience does not permit me to appear before the Court, in order to defend myself on the charge of having instituted the priest Anton Arnat, hitherto vicar at Czarnikau, to the parish of Filehne without informing previously the Cnief President of my intention to do so, although I admit the fact. With reference to the paragraphs quoted of the law lately passed on this subject, I beg to be permitted to declare that I, together with all other bishops of the monarchy, and already before the laws came into force, have not failed to point out at the competent quarter that the law in question is not compatible with the principles and dogmas of the Catholic Church. After the publication of the law I have, together with the whole episcopare, declared to the imperial and royal government that, without grossly violating my duties towards dod and the Church, I could not assist in carrying out these laws.

Papal Approval of the Prelate's Post

The following is a translation of the text of the Pope's letter to Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen. on the subject of his position as a prelate of the Church, towards the Prussian government:-

Church, towards the Prussian government:—
REV. BROTHER—Greeting, Apostolic blessings. If at any time it has been God's pleasure to show to men that the fabric of the Church is of Divine building, and that on that account all attacks directed against it by the powers of hell and the malice of man must be in vain, surely it is now, reverend brother, while this truth is lorced upon the sight even of those who do not wish to see it, for He has permitted all to conspire for the destruction of the Church. We see contempt, calumny, laws and temporal superiority arrayed against it, the effect of resolutions long formed brought to realization by protracted labor and developed by the most exasperated sect, which has almost everywhere secured supreme power. Its professors are designated rebels; its bishops are condemned by lay courts as agitators, persecuted with fines, deprived of their offices and expelled the country. The sprittual orders are prohibited, the clergy is gagged, and, by arbitrary measures, prevented from exercising its office. Education of youth in the spirit of the Church is forbiaden, in order that, on the one hand, the population may not be confirmed in the principles of religion, and that, on the other, the hope may vanish of able and faithful servants of the altar being trained up. In order to undermine the glory of God the property dedicated to God is robbed; even the chief helmsman of the Church is kept in bondage in order that, though utterly despotied, he may not govern the Church uith freedom according to his powers. All this, reverend brother, makes your heart bleed, but it likewise rends our own; for, though we are grieved at the heavy cording to his powers. All this, reverend b makes your heart bleed, but it likewise rer own; for, though we are grieved at the heavy portion of woe meted out specially to you—so heavy that by the weight of our persecutions your portion of who meted out specially to you—so heavy that by the weight of our persecutions your health has been endangered—we see on the other hand, and beyond this, the evil spreading over the whole of Europe to its full length and breadth, and, moreover, over other continents likewise.

Nevertheless, the very magnitude of the evil and the uncommon breadth of the diffusion gives the sure hope that deliverance is close at hand; for if God at a former time, when he desired to avait the world nermitted so many devilish persecution.

the sure hope that deliverance is close at hand; for if God at a former time, when he desired to save the world, permitted so many devilish perversities that even His own Son was not spared, we have cause to infer that the same God is now, by the unbridied efforts of hell, preparing the generally eventual regeneration, and for a triumph of the Church, at this moment deprived of all human assistance, and that by the visible manifestation of His power He will compel even the proudest hearts into obedience. Furthermore, reverend brother, you make the tokens of your love the dearer to us the more you are afflicted with troubles, and magnanimously sacrifice everything, even life itself, to the execution of your office; and the more resolutely and stanch you aght for the Church the more does our desire gain in intensity that you may be quickly restored to all the more complete health.

The gifts from your diocesans which you have

the more complete health.

The gifts from your diocesans which you have forwarded to us forced us to admire their fervent love, but have at the same time occasioned a certain regret because these alms are offered by those who are themselves nomined in on all sides by the same of th who are themselves hemmed in on all sides by severe tribulation. Receive, therefore, the assurance of the deep gratitude of our heart, you as well as your clergy and your people, on behalf of whom we pray lervently to God, that He may give them the same spirit which he has given their pastor, and like perseverance in the hour of peril in which they find themselves. May God grant them and you that unisiling unanimity which annihilates and exhausts all the power of the adversaries, in order thus to provide a fresh victory for the just cause and fresh glory for the Church. Meanwhile, as herald of the grace of God, and in proof of our particular attachment, we pronounce upon you and both your archdioceses our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peters, November 3, 1873, the twenty-eighth of our reign. PIUS P.P. IX.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4-1 A. M. Probabilities.

The storm centre move northeastward toward Nova Scotia on Wednesday.

For New England northwesterly winds and generally cloudy weather, with snow. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES RISING BAROMETER FALLING TEMPERATURE, WESTERLY WINDS AND

CLOUDY OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER. For the lake region, the Onio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occasional light snow. For the Southern States northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Portland and

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last Comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Heralib Building:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 13 21 3:30 P. M. 30 32 6 A. M. 13 21 6 P. M. 33 31 9 A. M. 21 26 9 P. M. 35 31 12 M. 26 28 12 P. M. 35 28 12 M. 35 28 Average temperature vesterday. 12 M. Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

SIOUX INDIANS RAIDING.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3, 1874. A letter from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, says that n January 24 a few Stoux Indians raiged on Louis Pesham's rauch. five miles from the fort, and ran off five horses and six mules, Louis, with his brother and a boy, followed and captured the stock near Red Butte. A detachment of cavalry sent from the fort followed the indians to the river, but, not having orders, refused to cross.

A HEAVY MAIL MATTER FOR AUSTRALIA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 3, 1874.

Five tons of foreign mail matter, direct from London to San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand, passed through here to-day.

## WASHINGTON.

Republican Caucus on the Louisiana Question.

SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL SCHEME

Opposition of the West and Southwest to Reduction of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874. Caucus on the Louisiana Question-No Election Agreed On-What Is To Be

An informal caucus on Louisiana affairs was held Senator West's house last night, at which Senators Cameron, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Logan, Terry and others were present. They agreed on no new election, and decided to continue the debate on the question until March 4the day of the adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature-so that Pinchback cannot be re-elected by that body. Kellogg has pledged himself to appoint no made fair and square during the November election; but, if party necessity requires it, obligates himself to appoint Collector Casey during the interim; but they now prefer no appointment. The new body after the November election will elect an entire new House and more than one-half of the Senate, on account of the large number of vacancies. There will be seven vacancies of hold-over Senators, which would prevent a quorum, as required to organize, until these vacancies were filled. At this election a State Treasurer and all parish officers are to be elected, and the constitutional amendment on the of the most important elections held in the Stat e. At the last election Warmoth would have controlled the Senate by a combination of the hold-over Senators with the democrats, and they would have admitting such as they saw fit of the new Senators in the contested districts, of which there are twelve; but this plan was prevented by issuing the Antonie injunction, restraining all Senators other than those he named in the writ from acting in body, and by a mandamus compelling those whom he named to take seats in the body, which is an unheard of adaptation of law.

The Senators further agreed, in this West caucus,

that if the House presents articles of impeachment

against Durell, as Butler, the Chairman of the

House Judiciary Committee, has promised, they

will suspend all business and dispose of the

matter promptly, and, what Senators are generally

very reticent about, was confidentially ex-

pressed among them in this caucus, that there

orders, and that his impeachment is the only

method of saving the reputation of the republican

vas no excuse or legal justification for the Durell

party from disgrace, arising from the Louisiana troubles. On this point President Grant is said to be very anxious, as it relieves him from the responsibility of executing the orders of the Court, which Senators Freinghuysen, Conkling and others contend he has no business to inquire into, but simply to execute. The caucus adjourned, the participants piedged to secrecy, in order to prevent any developments of their plans. Sens. tors West and Morton have, as already stated in these despatches, taken action to cause the resignation of Dureil, and he in return has telegraphed Norton, his assignee in bankruptcy, that if they will continue Norton in office under his successor, beyond all peradventure of doubt, he would transfer certain real estate to a trustee for the use of life tenure of Judge Durell, so that he will not be left in a precarious position pecuniarily. This Norton can well afford to do, as his ed real estate in New Orleans alone amounts to \$250,000. Pinchback and McMillan, finding that they are both euchered as things now stand, have been comparing notes and have had a reconcilia tion, preparatory to a common interest in the impending struggle in Louisiana which they both intend to make very warm. McMilleft to-night and Pinchhack will leave in a few days direct for New Orleans. Pinchback has agreed to address the Kellogg, McMillan and McEnery Legislatures, and from their understanding agreed upon here they will he was kent out of the Senate because he is a negro and through the duplicity of prominent remitting themselves, also, to McMillan, whereof he has produced satisfactory evidence to Pinchback. The latter says that certain leading Senators had a confidential knowledge of all concerning the Norton \$15,000 transaction, and some Senators told him not to say anything about it; that he was foolish for having given up the money; that all Senatorial elections were more or less effected by such proceedings. When Senator Morton made matter public Pinchback wrote him demanding an investigation and chal-lenging the proof of any personal corruption on his part; but Representative Sypher and others of the Louisiana delegation appealed to Senator Morton not to have an investigation, as it would compromise Kellogg and prominent supporters of his in the State by developing the vulerable points of their political conduct in this whole matter. Pinchback says that when Senator Hamlin began to see the duplicity in the Pinch back matter he offered a resolution forthwith for his immediate admission and his investigation alterwards, believing he nothing to fear from it. Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy, and his friends, believing that this fight on the admission of Pinchback would cause an eventual, if not an almost immediate, impeachment of Durell. They, therefore, through intrigue, made a proposition to make up a purse for Pinchback's benefit if he would resign all claims to the Senatorship. They believed that they thereby would cause an arrangement to be made by which all further action by Congress in the Louisiana matter would cease. In that event Durell had agreed to resign in the interest of the appointment an acceptable friend of the Louisiana delegation tn Congress, who would continue Norton in the assigneeship. To this proposition Pinchback, through Colonel Carter, his attorney, indignantly refused to accede; for Carter said that Pinchback neither a pauper nor a petty larceny thief, but yet will show his people that he is the best abused man of his race, and has as much intelligence and integrity and personal honor as a majority of the Senators who profess republicanism for votes, and deny practical results to the race that continues to keep them in power, as exhibited by their action in Pinchback's Arrangements have been made by the colored men of Cincinnati to give Pinchback a warm reception on his way back to New Orleans and the speech which he will deliver. There will be an indication of the thunders which will follow when he reaches his destination, which, from present

indications here, and to use a Southern phrase, looks as if Pinchback was going to make the fur fly." The last proposition made to Pinchback was to take his seat in the House, which he has positively declined, as he thinks he can be of more service in the Senatorial fight than in the House. McMillan, from the evidence in his possession, will corroborate Pinchback's declarations, so that Louisiana monstrosity may be said to have increased instead of diminished in its repulsive de-

Reforms Necessary in the State Department-Can a Saving Be Effected in the Congressional Printing !- The Sinceurists on the Capitol Police.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning listened to a statement by Baucroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, representing Secretary Fish. Mr. Davis went over the present organization of the department, and pointed out what beneficial improvements might be made. A bill has already been prepared by the Committee on Foreign Affairs looking to that end.

Mr. Davis said that the department is

watchmen also employed had to do. In regard to pay, the Captain said it would be impossible for a police private to live on less than \$1,800 a year. He also asserted that cheap men would not perform the duties as well, and might be quilty of indiscretions which would not be toler ated in a well paid corps. A proposition is before to the Metropolitan Police, which is now in part paid by Congress, and turn the protection buildings over to their public guardianship. This proposition was received with favor, and will, doubtless, be presented as the final result of the investigation. Secretary Richardson will be before the committee again tomorrow on the expenses of the national loan; and on the next day, in company with Henry Sanford, General Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, will explain about the express bills amounting to \$250,000 last year.

Comparative Dulness in the Senate. The Senate enjoyed a day of comparative ease and dignity after the morning hour, in which a multiplicity of business was offered in the way of petitions, resolutions, reports, memorials and bills, which, if ever to be disposed of, the hands of time must move more slowly, or the active well trained and methodic members of the body must be allowed by the inexperienced to go for ward more expeditiously than they have been able to do for the past two months. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and speeches were made on it by Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Sher.nan and Oglesby. A portion of the amendments were adopted, and the bill is still before the Senate for

The West and Southwest Opposed to Reduction of the Army. It is very evident that the Western and Southwestern members will be a unit against the reduction of the army. It is feared that this would pecessitate the withdrawal of garrisons from som of the frontier posts where they are needed for the protection of exposed settlements. Then, too, there is some feeling in the fact that none of the representatives from this section have been consulted as to the propriety of this duction. Though the army is now nominally the actual avails ong. various causes, but about 21,000 and this reducing the force 5,000 men instead of making the number 25,000, as suggested, would in reality take that number from the avail able force and make it but 16,000 men, an army so small that if all could be placed on the frontior to watch and restrain the Indians it would be hardly more than sufficient for that purpose; but taking from this the garrison of eastern fort and the troops still retained in the Southdefended. Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, commented on the speech of Mr. Wheeler, of New York. who had charge of the bill, and who, on a previous occasion, had said that he was in favor of a retrenchment of settlements, and that, if the people did not want to see their scalps, they had better withdraw from the Territories where they saw so much risk. He doubted whether the country at large ought to be called upon to protect them at so heavy an exwas required. The Minnesota member alluded to the forgetfulness of the New York member as to what he had said in a speech in the House some years since, when advocating the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise, on which occasion he spoke of the immense mineral resources of the Territories, which were adding so much to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Among these Western members there is daily growing a determination that in matters relating to their own section they shall have a controlling influence. They think, as they do not attempt to dictate in those appertaining exclusively to the anairs of the Eastern States, they should have the same consideration in those which so materially affect the extreme Western States. Then, too, there is very plainly a belief, constantly increasing, that the Committee on Appropriations is gradually absorbing the duties of all the other important committees of the House, and its recommendations, therefore, are fought against, wherever it is thought to have in any manner so intringed.

Senator Sherman's Bill for Free Banking and Redemption and Reissue of National Currency. The following is the full text of the bill intro-

duced by Senator Sherman to-day to provide for the redemption and reissne of United States legal tender and national bank notes and for free bank-

Be it enacted, &c., that on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States or her of coin he may at his option same in exchange for said notes an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States or her of coin he may at his option. equal amount of the gold coin of the United States or hen of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupons or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are acancelled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereon small be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the interest thereon small be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC.2—That from and after the 1st day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repeated.

desirous of establishing a new class of clerks in addition to the four grades already in existence. To the new grade it is proposed to allow a salary of \$90 a year. The Assistant Socretary said that the business of the department had grown materially since the present organization went into effect. At the same time they did not see a necessity of appointments to emde in that grade and then to promote on the basis of adulty from that into the higher grades as vacancies occurred. The committee also examined that grade and then to promote on the basis of adulty from that into the higher grades as vacancies occurred. The committee also examined to the sees of the contingent fund of the department. There were some uses to which it was applied which it was of the seed of the seed of the grades and then the grades and then the grades and then the grades and the seed of the seed of the grades and the seed of the grades and the seed of the seed of the grades and the seed of the grades an

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